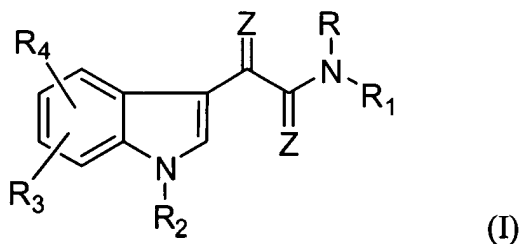


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-13. (Cancelled).

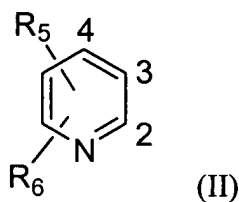
14. (Currently Amended) A method of treating multidrug-resistant tumors or inhibiting ~~angiogenesis or~~ metastasis, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof, an amount of one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides of formula I or a physiologically tolerable acid addition salt thereof effective for treating multidrug-resistant tumors or inhibiting ~~angiogenesis or~~ metastasis



wherein the radicals R, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, and Z have the following meanings:

R is hydrogen;

R₁ is a pyridine structure of formula II



where the pyridine structure is bonded at either the 2, 3, or 4 position of the ring and is optionally substituted by substituents R₅ or R₆ or both R₅ and R₆, wherein R₅ and R₆ can be identical or different and are independently selected from (C₁-C₆)-alkyl, (C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)-alkoxy, nitro, amino, hydroxyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, ethoxycarbonylamino radical and a carboxyalkyloxy group in which the alkyl group has 1-4 C atoms;

R₂ is a (C₁-C₆)-alkyl group, where the alkyl group is monosubstituted by phenyl, which is optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from halogen, (C₁-C₆)-alkyl, (C₃-C₇)-

cycloalkyl, a carboxyl group, a carboxyl group esterified with a C₁-C₆-alkanol, a trifluoromethyl group, a hydroxyl group, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a benzyloxy group, a 2-quinolyl group or a 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl group, wherein the 2-quinolyl and 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl groups can both in each case be mono- or polysubstituted by halogen, (C₁-C₄)-alkyl group or (C₁-C₄)-alkoxy;

R₃ and R₄ can be identical or different and are independently selected from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)-alkyl, (C₃-C₇)-cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)-alkanoyl, (C₁-C₆)-alkoxy, halogen, benzyloxy, a nitro group, an amino group, a (C₁-C₄)-mono or dialkyl-substituted amino group, a (C₁-C₆) alkoxycarbonylamino group, and a (C₁-C₆)-alkoxycarbonylamino-(C₁-C₆)-alkyl group; and

Z is O or S.

15-17. (Cancelled).

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein R₁ is 4-pyridyl; R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen; and Z is oxygen.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein one or more of the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides are selected from N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-(1-benzylindol-3-yl) glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide, and their physiologically tolerable acid-addition salts.

20. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the acid addition salt is a salt of a mineral acid or a salt of an organic acid.

21. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 20, wherein the salt of the mineral acid is selected from hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid, and the salts or organic acids are selected from acetic acid, lactic acid, malonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid,

gluconic acid, glucuronic acid, citric acid, embonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, succinic acid, and 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid.

22. (Cancelled).

23. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the multidrug-resistant tumor is at least resistant to an antitumor drug selected from taxol, doxorubicin, vincristine, and epothilone B.

24. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides are used by themselves, in combination with one or more known antitumor agents, or as a replacement therapy for tumors resistant to one or more known antitumor agents.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the antitumor agent used in combination with the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides is selected from taxol, doxorubicin, vincristine, and epothilone B.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the antitumor agent for replacement by one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides is selected from taxol, doxorubicin, vincristine, and epothilone B.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides and the one or more antitumor agents are combined together with a pharmaceutically utilizable vehicle, diluent, or excipient.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 27, wherein the one or more N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamides, the one or more antitumor agents, and the pharmaceutically utilizable vehicle, diluent, or excipient are formulated as a tablet, coated tablet, capsule, solution for

infusion, ampoule, suppository, patch, powder preparation suitable for inhalation, suspension, cream or ointment.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 26, wherein the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamide is selected from N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-(1-benzylindol-3-yl) glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide; N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-fluorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide, or a physiologically tolerable acid-addition salt thereof.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the N-substituted indol-3-glyoxylamide is N-(pyridin-4-yl)-[1-(4-chlorobenzyl)indol-3-yl] glyoxylamide or a physiologically tolerable acid-addition salt thereof.